

- [0038] Figure 26 is a frontal perspective view of an embodiment of the cushioning element wherein the cushion has multiple sets of parallel narrow columns.
- [0039] Figure 27a is a frontal perspective view of an embodiment of the cushioning element which includes multiple sets of parallel columns and cavities formed in the column walls.
- [0040] Figure 27b is a cross section taken along line 27b-27b of Figure 27a.
- [0041] Figure 27c is a cross section taken along line 27c-27c of Figure 27a.
- [0042] Figure 28 is a frontal perspective view of an embodiment of the cushioning element which has a contoured surface and includes columns of more than one height.
- [0043] Figure 29 is a frontal perspective view of an embodiment of the cushioning element wherein the cushioning medium is foamed.
- [0044] Figure 30a is a frontal perspective view of an embodiment of the cushioning element wherein the column walls are formed from numerous short tubular pieces, which create voids in the column walls.
- [0045] Figure 30b is a frontal perspective view of an alternative configuration of the cushioning element shown in Figure 30a, wherein the column walls include voids created by extracting space consuming objects therefrom following molding of the cushioning medium.
- [0046] <sup>31a</sup> Figure ~~31a~~ depicts a carbon atom and its covalent bonding sites.
- [0047] Figure 31b depicts a hydrogen atom and its covalent bonding site.
- [0048] <sup>31c</sup> Figure ~~31c~~ depicts a four carbon hydrocarbon molecule known as butane.
- [0049] Figure 32a depicts a triblock copolymer useful in a cushioning medium.
- [0050] Figure 32b depicts the triblock copolymer of Figure 32a in a relaxed state.

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